

Social- Economic Context 社會經濟狀況

How class and money
affected life in the New
Testament era and today
新約時代和現今社會的階層
與金錢觀是如何影響生活?

REVIEW: Intertestamental Period

回顧：兩約時期

1. This time period is also called the “_____” years. 這時期被稱為“_____”年。
2. One prominent family of this period was the _____ or _____. 這時期是一個顯赫的家庭
_____或_____。
3. The biggest challenge of secularization came from _____ culture. 世俗化最大的挑戰來自_____文化。
4. T F The “synagogue” is another name for the Temple. “猶太會堂”又稱為聖殿。

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Social-Economic Context

社會經濟狀況



- Population 人口
- Languages 語言
- Social Life 社會生活



The NT World was Agrarian

新約是農業社會

How would this affect:

這如何影響

social structure, economy, and religious life?

社會結構，經濟結構和信仰生活?

Population of Empire = 55 Million

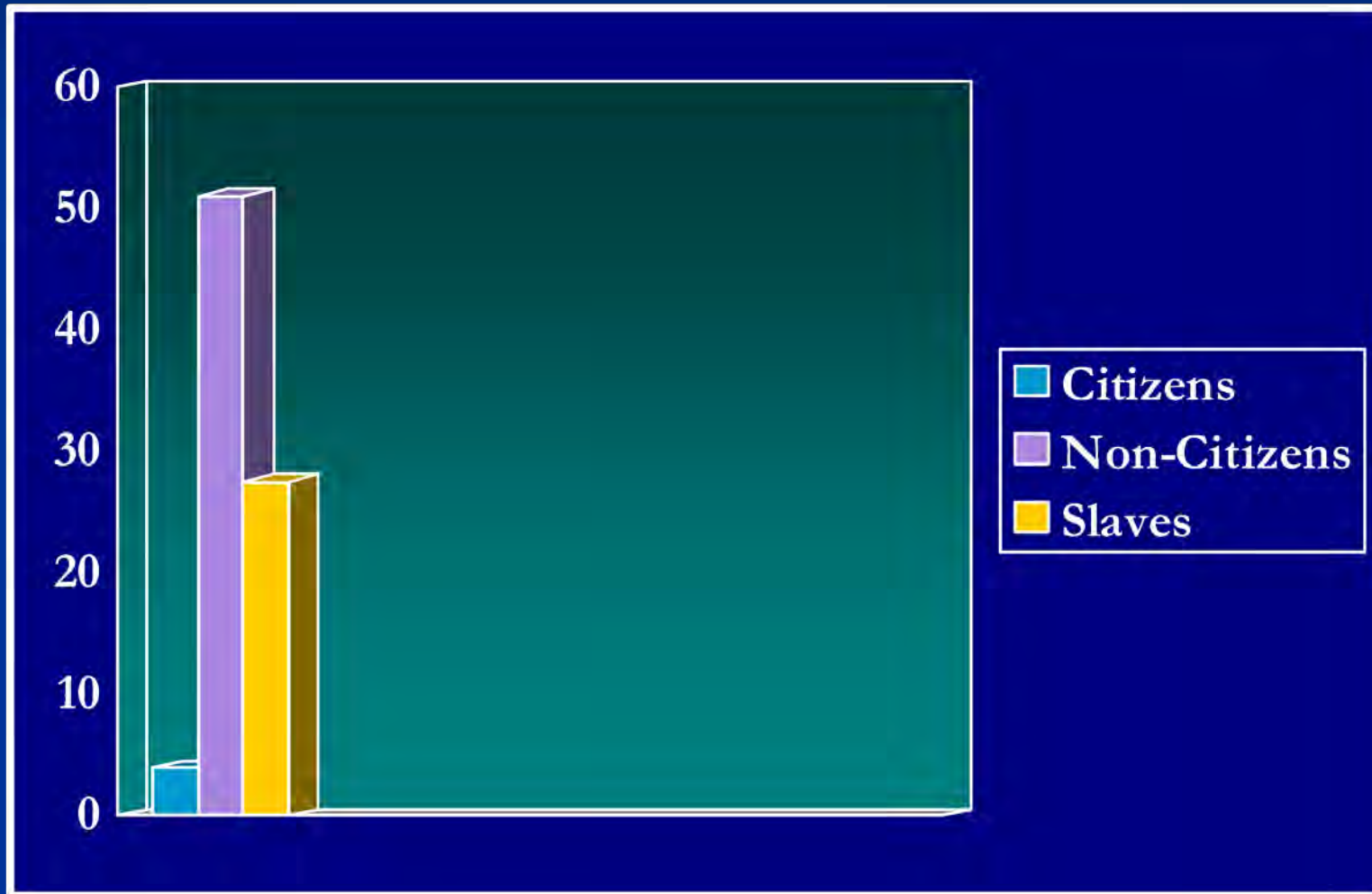
羅馬帝國的人口=五千五百萬



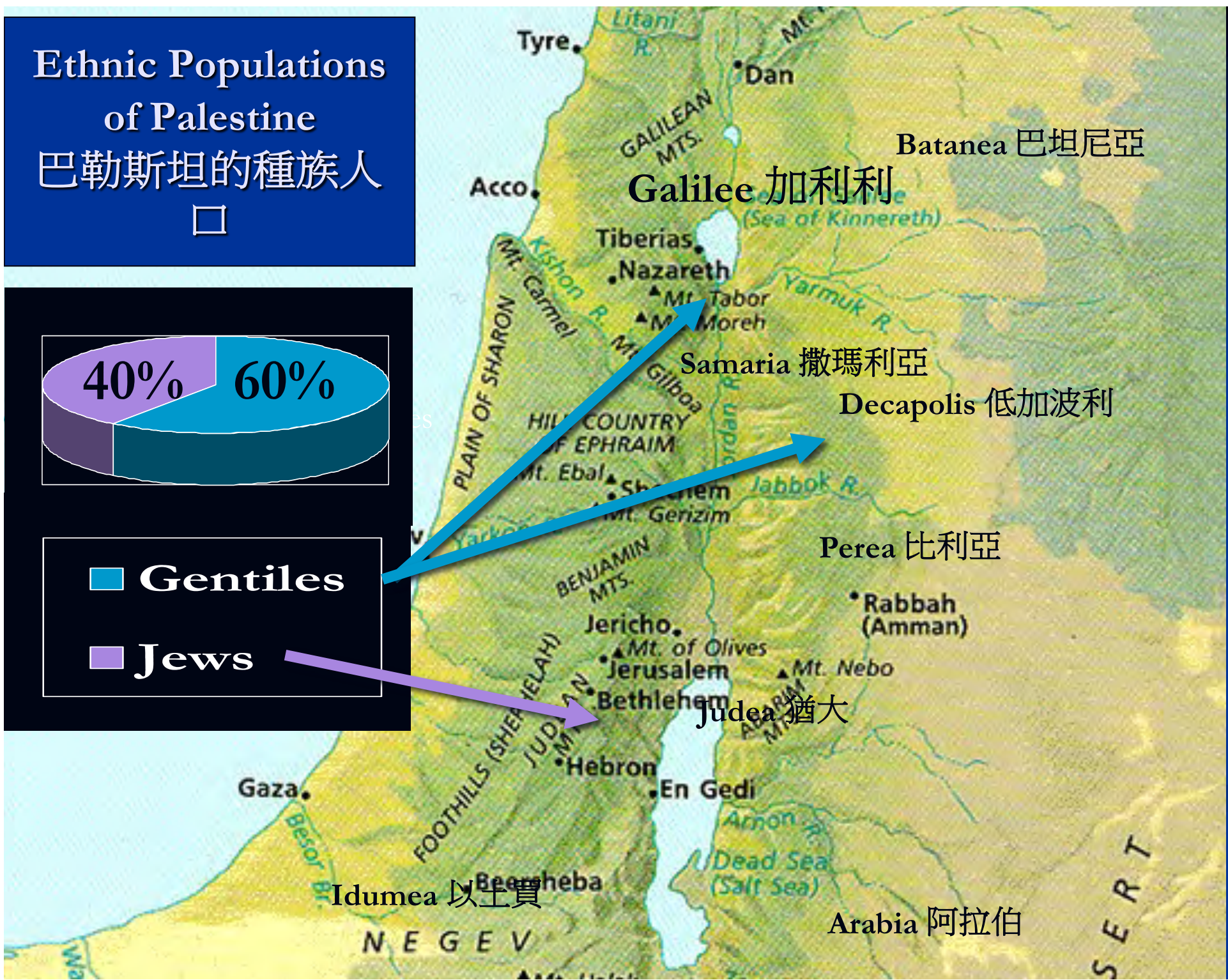
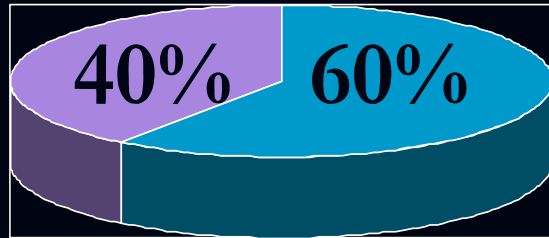
Population Groupings

人口分類





Ethnic Populations of Palestine 巴勒斯坦的種族人

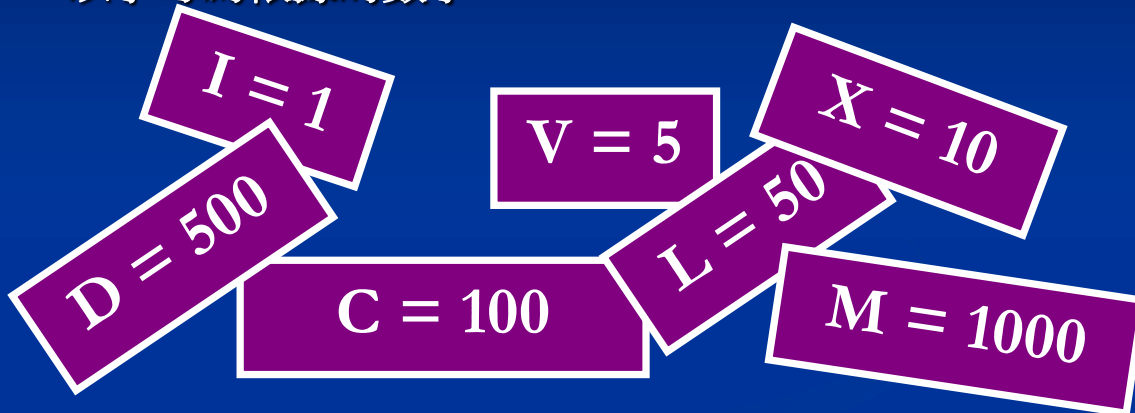
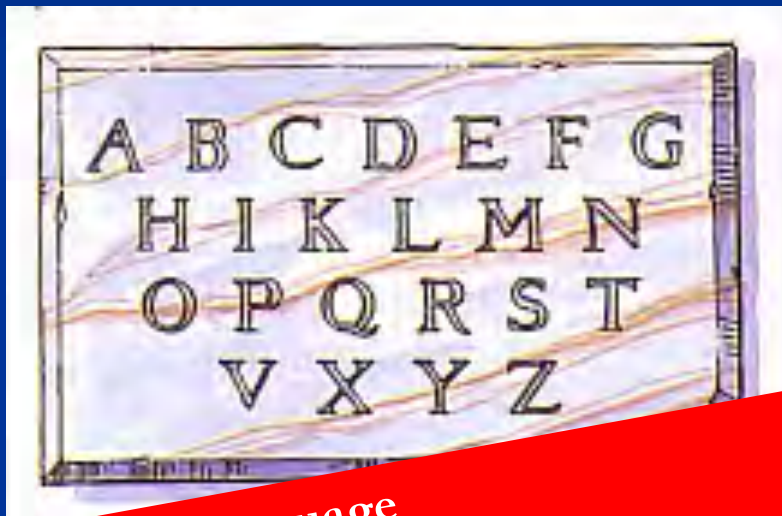


Languages of the Empire



Latin: The Legal Language 法律上的語言

- 23 Letters from Latium, Italy
- 23個字母是從義大利而來
- Numerals Based on Letters
- 以字母為根據的數字



Quiz: Add these numbers:

小測驗: 數字的加法

88

LXXXVIII

+ 12

+ XII

100

Answer:

C

Latin is a language
As dead as dead can be.
It killed the ancient Britons
And now it's killing me!
拉丁文是一種完全無趣味的語言，它曾
折磨古代的英國人。而現在卻在折磨我。
(Old British school chant)

What does this say? 它說什麼呢?

- MR PIGS 豬先生
- MR NOT PIGS! 非豬先生
- OSAR
- CM PENS? CM 筆
- LIB
- MR PIGS! 豬先生
- Them are pigs 它們是豬
- Them are not pigs! 它們不是豬群!
- Oh, yes they are! 喔!他們是!
See them pens? 看他們的筆?
- Well I'll be! 我是!
Them *are* pigs! 它們是豬群!

- *Peter had an accent too!*
- 彼得也有腔調!

Hebrew in Palestine? 希伯來文在巴勒斯坦

- **Previously thought virtually unknown**
- 以往的看法不詳
- **Recent studies say it was common**
- 最近研究認為在當地是很普遍使用的

Languages of the Empire



Social Life

DESTINATION ROME

Hadrian's Wall
A 70-mile (112 km) stone and earth wall built in A.D. 122-28. This wall has small forts called milecastles placed at intervals of one Roman mile. It runs north-south along the northern edge of the empire.

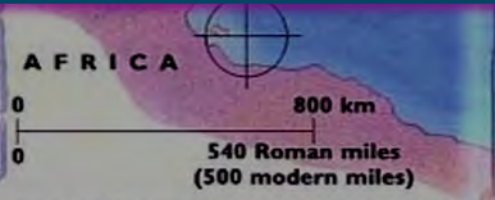


Greece
Before the Romans, the last major civilization in the Mediterranean area.

Constantinople
In A.D. 330 Emperor Constantine made the old Greek city of Byzantium the new capital of the Roman world. It is now called New Rome, or Constantinople.

- Social Classes 社會階層
 - Roman Social Institutions 羅馬社會制度
 - Ethnic Groups 族群
 - Racial Prejudice 種族偏見
- } Next Class Session 下一課

Alexandria	1,000,000
Constantinople	300,000
Ostia	100,000
Augusta Treverorum	80,000
Londinium	30,000



Spring
Summer
High
Mont
High
Frua C
Lo
Po R
Tiber

THE
EUXINUS
The
as a
pa
Latiu
Tibe
sev
peo
villag
Qui
B.C
tog



Four Roman Social Classes

四個羅馬社會階層



Emperor Augustus
(27B.C.–A.D. 14)



Emperor Valerian
(A.D. 253–60)



Emperor Nero
(A.D. 54–68)



Emperor Domitian
(A.D. 81–96)



Emperor Trajan
(A.D. 98–117)



Emperor Aurelian
(A.D. 270–75)



Emperor Hadrian
(A.D. 117–38)

- Equestrians (Patricians) 騎術(貴族)



- Plebians 中產階層



- Freedman 平民(自由民)



- Slaves 奴隸

Social Classes

社會階層

- Equestrians (Patricians)
- 騎術(貴族)





Seven steps to heaven, the Caracalla way

The Caracalla: Roman Luxury

迦里迦拉式: 羅馬式的奢華



What is Proper Etiquette at a Roman Feast?
什麼是在羅馬宴會中正式的禮儀呢?

THREE-COURSE BANQUET



FIRST COURSE

(*gustatio*—starter)

Freshly caught shellfish and oysters drizzled in garlic sauce, snails cooked in their shells, sliced boiled eggs, lettuce, olives, figs, and honeyed wine.



SECOND COURSE

(*caput cenae*—main dish)

Whole roast boar, filled with sausages and egg yolks, followed by stuffed dormice in honey, peacocks, fish and shellfish, sauces, cabbage, and scented wine.



THIRD COURSE

(*secunda mensa*—dessert)

Fresh figs, pears, apples, grapes, olives, nuts, jam, pastries, and sweet wine.

A ROMAN DINNER PARTY

If you are invited to a dinner party at the home of a Roman citizen, be sure to follow these standard rules of etiquette. You do not want to offend your host!



Remove outdoor shoes and put on sandals.

A slave will wash your hands and place a crown of flowers on your head. At the table, lie on a couch, resting on your left elbow.

Eat with your fingers.



It is good manners to throw up between courses, to make room for more food.

Bring a feather to tickle your throat.



Stay for games and songs, before collecting your shoes and leaving.

Wealthy Roman Women

富裕的羅馬婦女



Social 98

Classes

社會階層

Officer in charge

The centurion marches at the head of his troops. The sideways crest across his helmet is a sign of his rank.

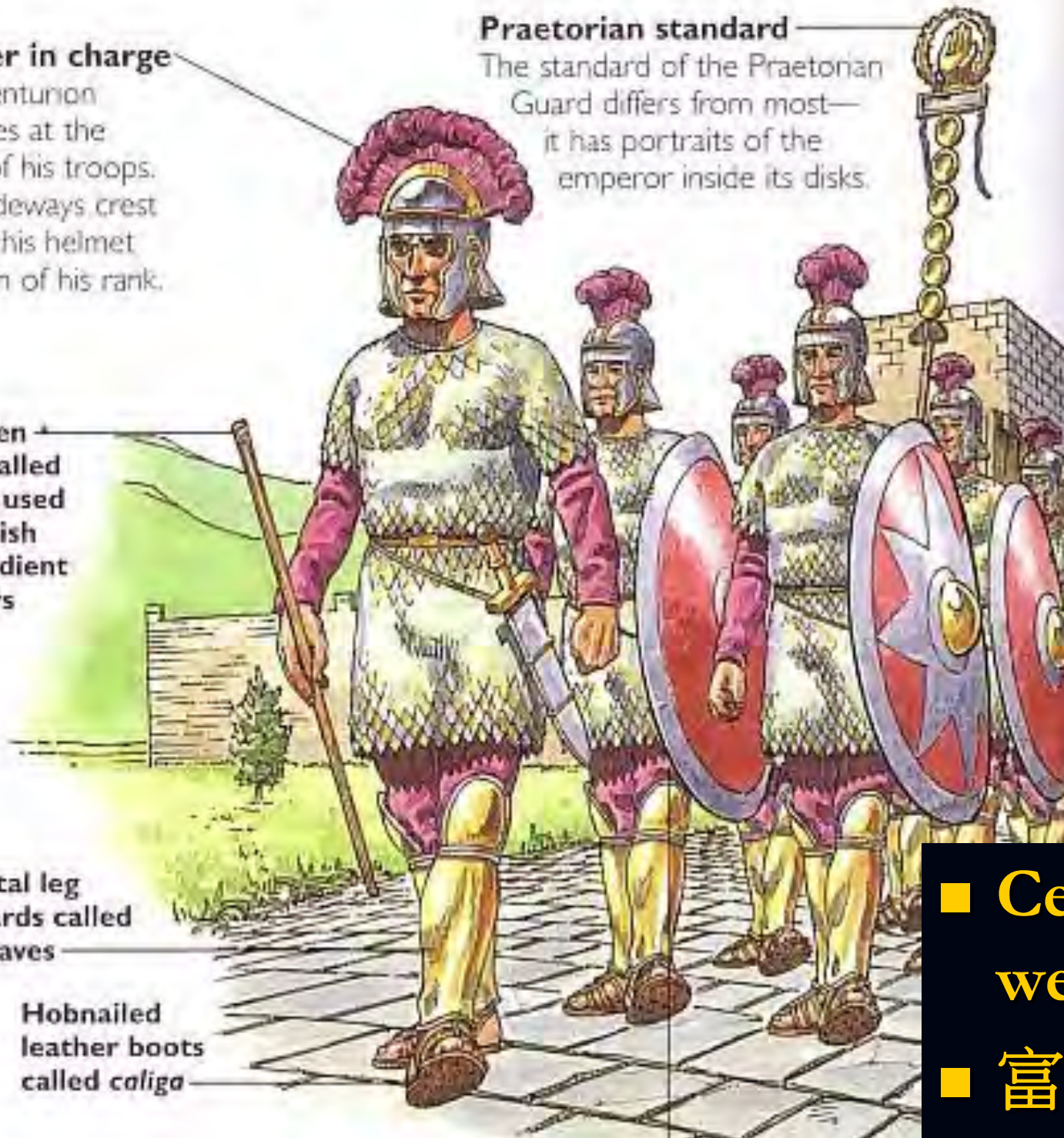
Praetorian standard

The standard of the Praetorian Guard differs from most—it has portraits of the emperor inside its disks.

Wooden staff, called a vitis, used to punish disobedient soldiers

Metal leg guards called greaves

Hobnailed leather boots called caliga



- Centurions were Wealthy
- 富裕的百長

A DAY AT THE RACES

Illustrated by ANGUS MCBRIDE



Equestrian High Priests

98

上流社會的大祭司



Illegal 不合法
Illegal 不合法
Illegal 不合法

- Annas 亞那
- Caiaphas 該亞法
- Sanhedrin 古猶太最高評議會兼最高法院

Annas & Caiaphas both
conducted illegal trials
亞那與該亞法行非法的判訊

Social Classes⁹⁸

社會階層

- Equestrians 騎術(貴族)



- Plebians 中產階層



- Freedman 平民(自由民)



- Slaves 奴隸



TIME OFF: Stop at a bar for a rest and a tasty hot snack.

**Regular Plebian Priests
Wore Plain White Linen**
正式的中產階層祭司穿著淺
白色的亞麻布衣



Plebian Artisans (Blacksmith)

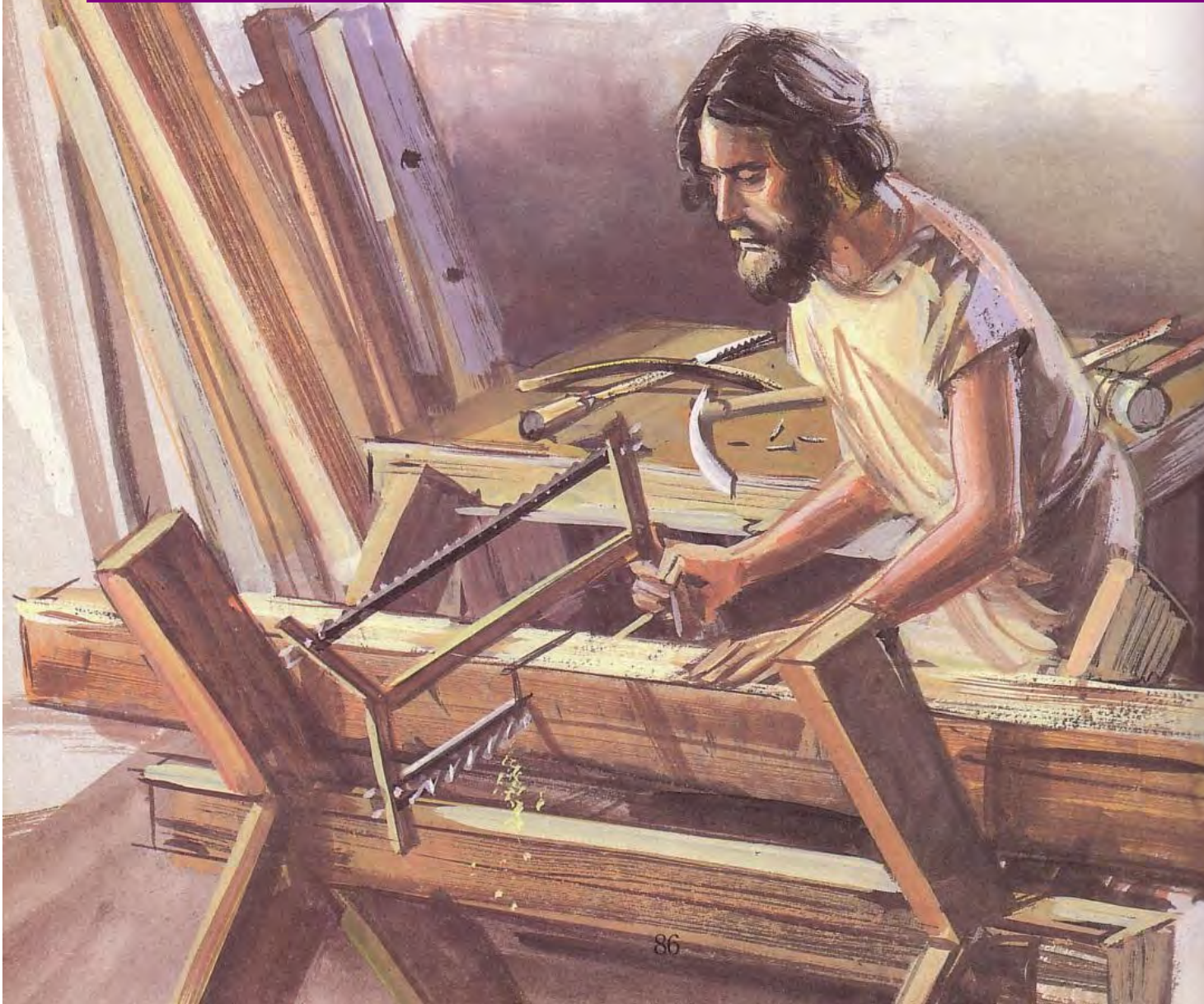
中產階層的工匠(鐵匠)



Jewish Carpenters were Plebians

98

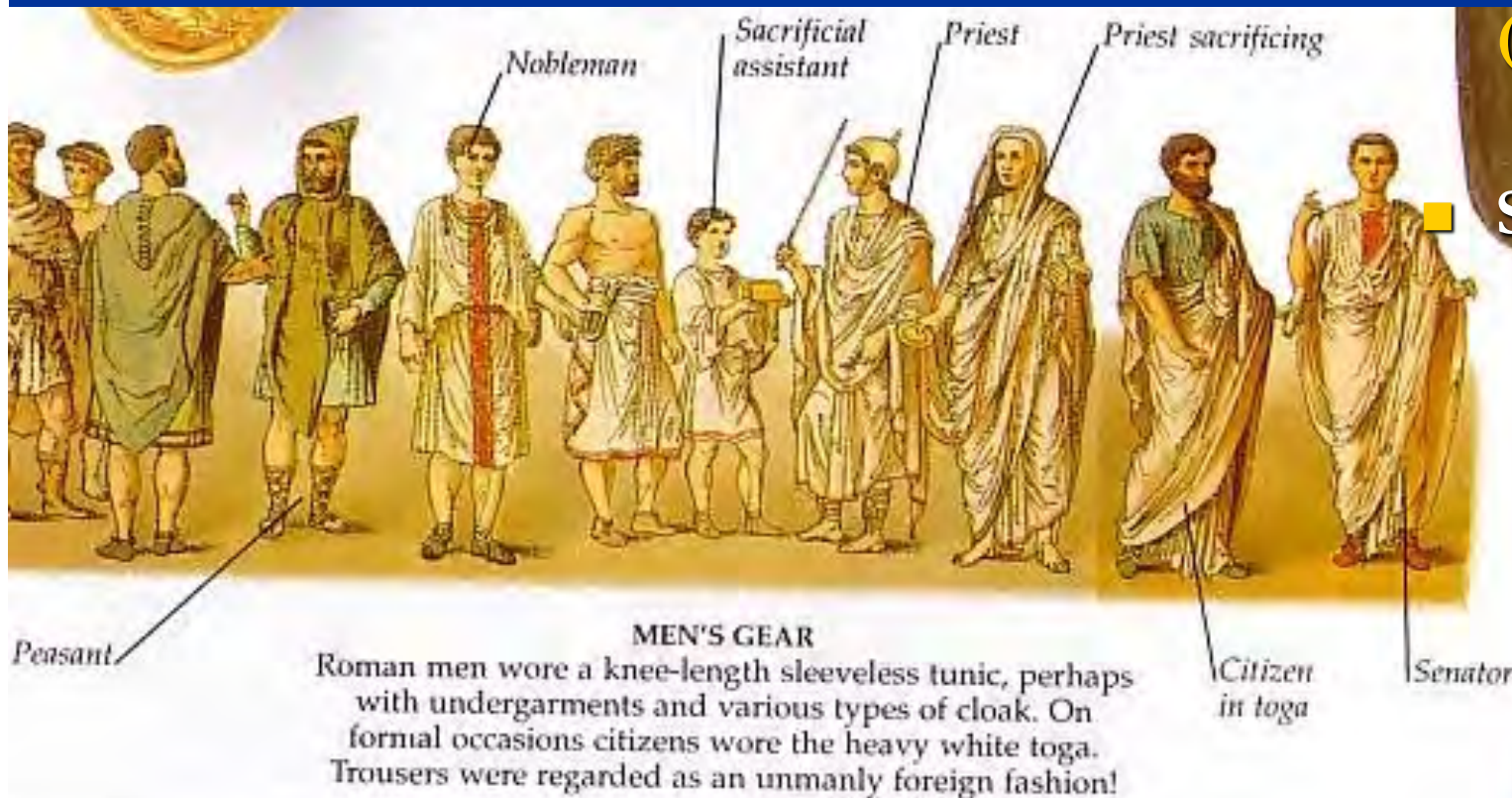
猶太的木匠是中產階層



Freedman were former slaves of various classes
 平民(自由民)是以往的奴隸

Social Classes 社會階層

- Equestrians 貴族
- ↓
- Plebians 中產階層
- ↓
- Freedman 平民 (自由民)
- ↓
- Slaves 奴隸



Social Classes 社會階層

NEW SLAVES JUST IN

* Prisoners of war – from all corners of the Empire, and beyond! Educated Greek slaves, strong barbarians from Germany and Britain, also slaves from Egypt, Africa, and India.

* New batch of criminals – most have been reserved by the government to work in the mines, sweep the roads, and perform other public duties, but some are available for private buyers.

All of our slaves have their age and condition clearly listed. And we guarantee to warn you of any limps, varicose veins, or other sicknesses.

THE SLAVE MARKET,
TRAJAN'S FORUM, ROME

■ Equestrians (Patricians) 騎術(貴族)



■ Plebians 中產階層



■ Freedman 平民(自由民)



■ Slaves 奴隸



HARD-WEARING: Strong fit slaves are useful for the hundreds of heavy jobs around the house and yard.


Members of the City Community could appeal ⁹⁸
to the Forum of Rome

城市社區的成員可以向羅馬論壇上訴



Characteristics of the Household Community

家庭社區的特性

- 
- Same Biological Source on Same Estate
相同的財產上有相同的生物來源
 - Hierarchy of Authority 權力的組織架構
 - Freedmen and Slaves 平民與奴隸
 - Common Religion 共同的宗教與信仰



Household⁹⁹ Implications 家庭的功能

1. Household conversions 家人的談話地點
2. Unity of body of Christ 在基督的合一
3. Flexible structure 靈活的結構
4. Relationships 聯絡
5. Church meeting place 教會聚會的地點
6. Social variety 社交地點
7. Testing ground 測試地點

Households Tested Faithfulness

家庭的考驗從一而終



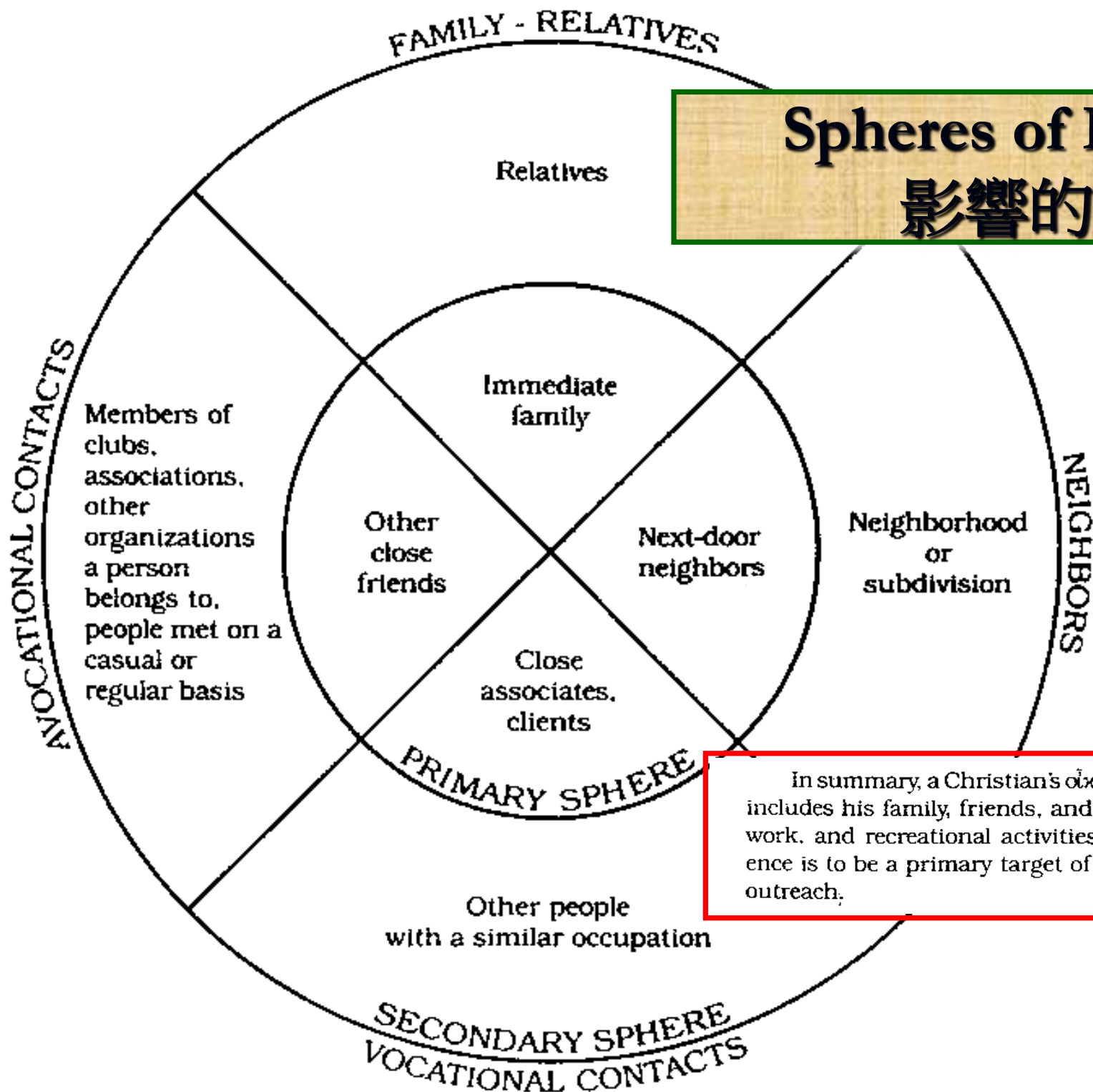
A painting of a rural household. A woman in a blue dress and white headscarf carries a large pot on her head, standing on a set of wooden steps leading up to a simple, brown-walled building. A man is sitting on a bench in the doorway, and another person is visible in the background. The scene is set in a rural, hilly area with greenery and a thatched roof structure in the distance.

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8. Household evangelism 家庭的宣教

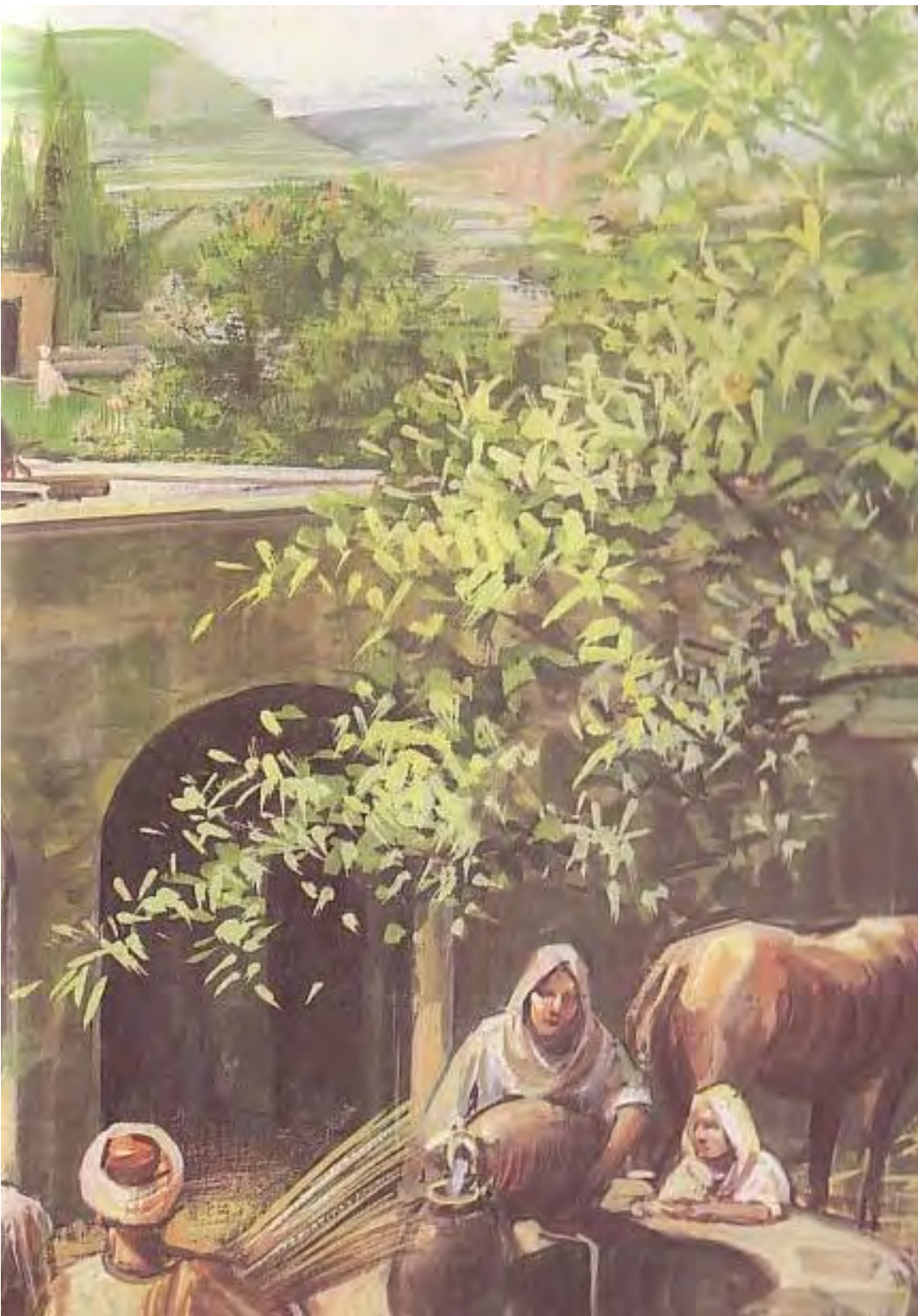
Spheres of Influence

影響的領域



In summary, a Christian's *oikos* or personal sphere of influence includes his family, friends, and associates in his neighborhood, work, and recreational activities. This personal sphere of influence is to be a primary target of a believer's personal evangelistic outreach.

Household Applications 家庭的應用

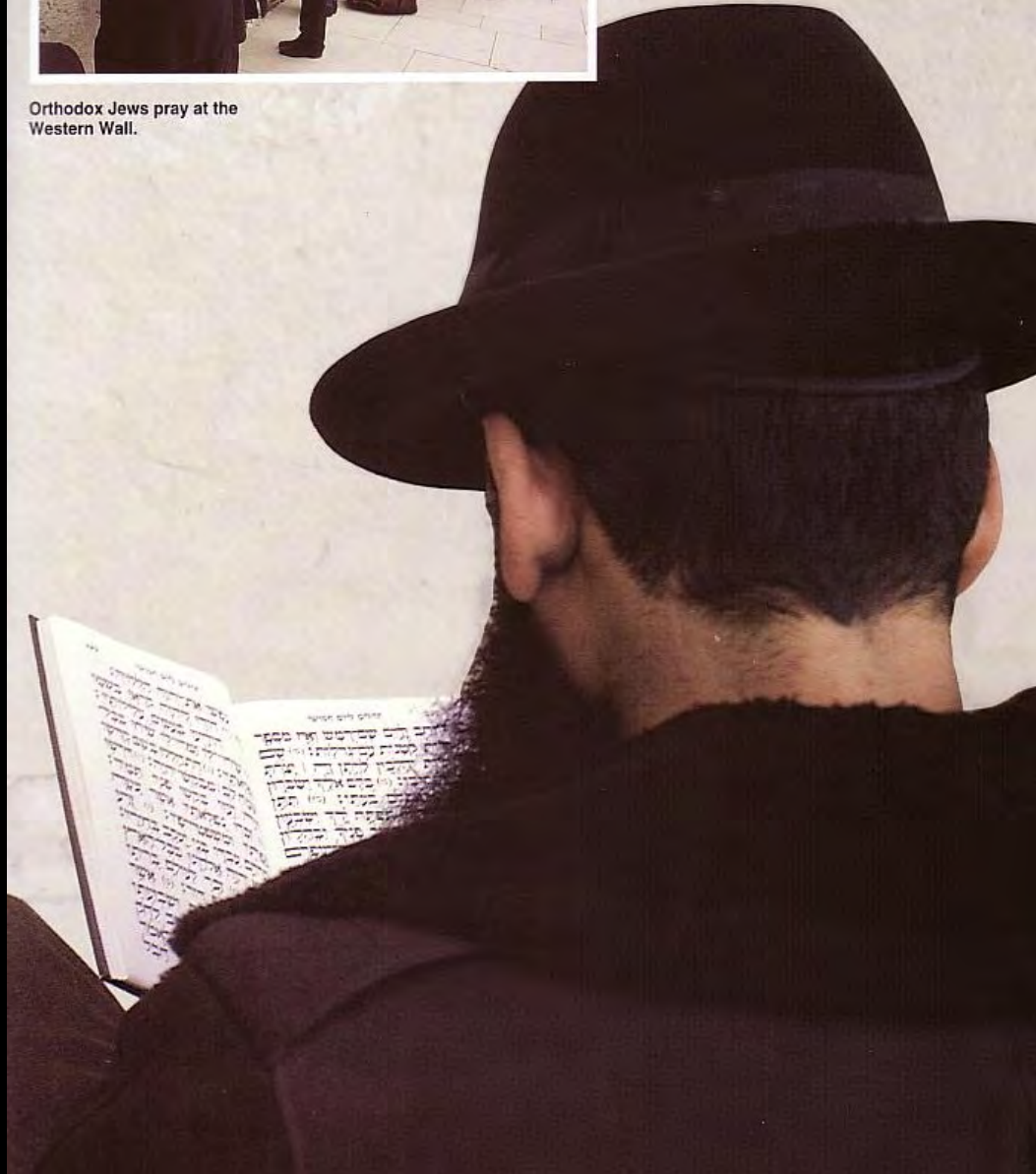


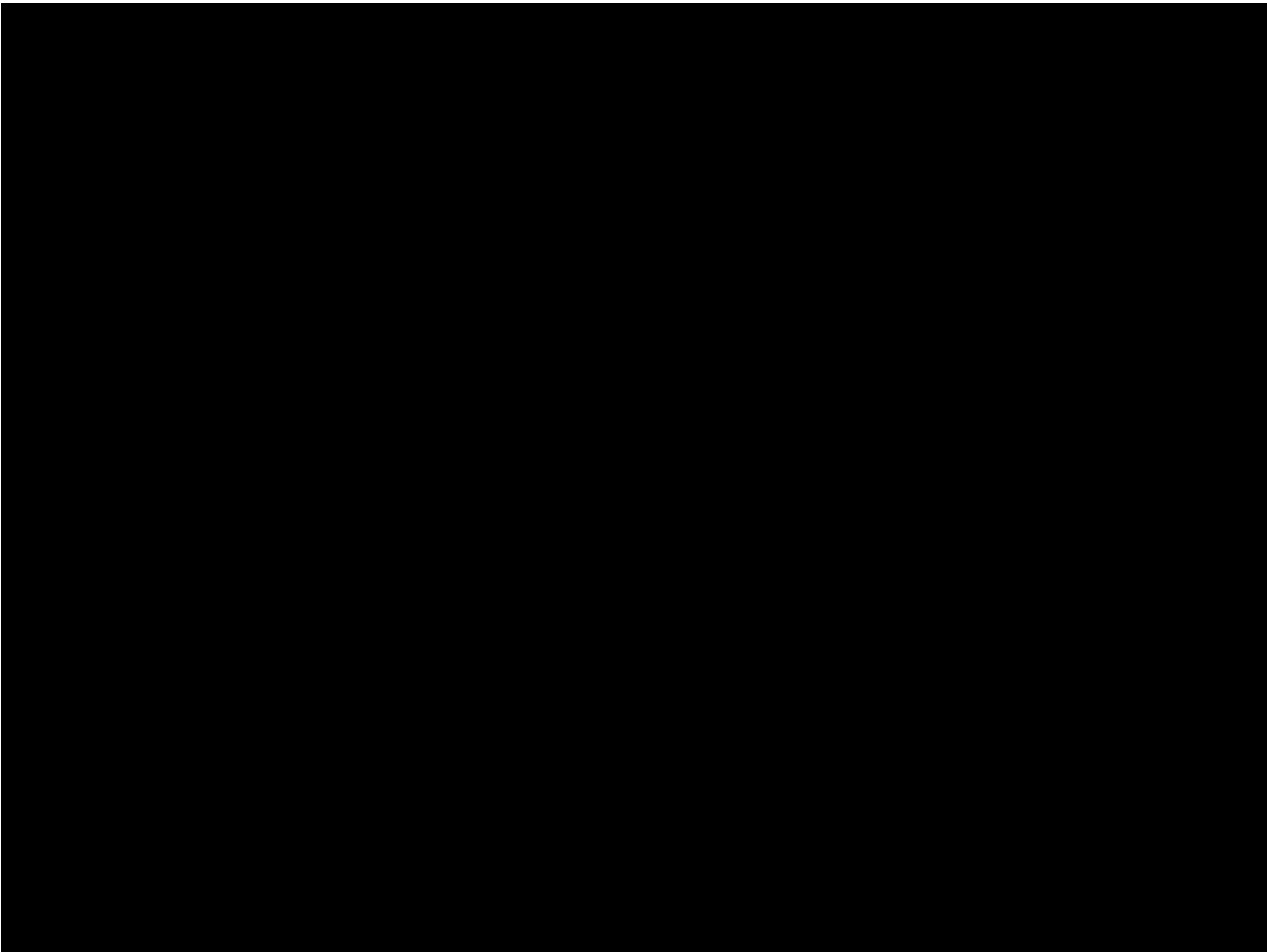
A Jewish boy celebrates his barmitzvah, reading from the Torah scroll, at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.





Orthodox Jews pray at the Western Wall.





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